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CLASSIFICATION SECURITY INFORMATION CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

'NFORMATION FROM

FOREIGN DCCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

COUNTRY **SUBJECT**

USSR

DATE OF

CD

INFORMATION

1951

HOW

Political; Military; Scientific -Atomic bomb test

Daily newspapers

DATE DIST.

4 FEB 1952

PUBLISHED WHERE

PUBLISHED

Moscow; Alma-Ata; Kiev

NO. OF PAGES

DATE

PUBLISHED

1 Aug - 31 Oct 1951

SUPPLEMENT TO

LANGUAGE

Russian; Kazakh

REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE

Newspapers as indicated.

SOVIET PRESS REVEALS ONLY SLIGHT CONTENT VARIATION DURING RECENT A-BOMB TEST

This report reviews the activity of certain representative Soviet papers during the recent USSR A-bomb test and notes the extent to which reference was made to the test itself. For the report, <u>Pravda</u>, organ of the Central and Moscov Oblast committees, VKP(b), and <u>Kazakhstanskaya Pravda</u>, Russianlanguage organ of the Central and Alma-Ata Orlast committees, KP(b) of Kazakhatan, were surveyed for the period 1 August - 31 October 1951, and Sot sialistik Kazakstan, Kazakh-language organ of the Central and Alma-Ata Oblast committees, KP(b) of Kazakhstan, for the period 14-30 August 1051

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The only direct information appearing on the bomb test was the 6 October <u>Pravda</u> article, "Reply of Comrade I. V. Stalin to a <u>Pravda</u> Correspondent Concerning Atomic Weapons," and the ensuing foreign press comments. There were no other direct references to the test, and no indirect or veiled allu-

Pravda contained no references to an atomic bomb test or any activities connected with such a test until 6 October, when the above-mentioned article first appeared. This item was also printed by Vechernyaya Moskva on that date, and was carried on 7 October by all other papers not published daily. A complete translation of this article may be found in Joint Press Reading Service, No 279, 6 October 1951, Section A.

On 20 September, <u>Pravda</u> carried a three-column article by Academician A. Nesmeyanov, <u>President of the Academy of Sciences USSR</u>, excoriating the American warmongers and their atomic and superatomic bombs and praising progressive, peace-loving scientists like Joliot-Curie, but no mention or suggestion was made of any Soviet atomic experimentation.

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The lead editorial in <u>Pravda</u> the day the Stalin statement appeared, an article entitled "The Soviet Scientist," declared, in discussing the great advances made by Soviet science: "Surrounded by the care of the party and the Soviet government, our scientists are successfully solving the task set forth by Comrade Stalin -- not only to catch up to, out also to surpass in the immediate future che achievements of science in other countries." A condensed text of this article may be found in <u>Joint Press Reading Service</u>, No 279, 6 October 1951, Section B.

Pravda, on 7 October, carried nothing on the test, but on 3 October devoted a full page to foreign comment on Stalin's announcement. This feature continued daily through 16 October, with a concluding three-column summary article appearing on 19 October. After that no further reference to the bomb appeared.

The foreign comment for the period 8 - 16 October consisted of 112 Tass dispatches from 33 different countries. The final article on 19 October summed up these comments as follows:

"The fact that the Soviet Union possesses atomic weapons increases the chances of the fighters for peace and their confidence that the aggressive plans of the atom-mongers will be cut short. Atomic blackmail has been fundamentally undermined by the liquidation of the American monopoly of the atomic bomb. These are the main conclusions which may be drawn from the countless comments which have been evoked throughout the world by I. v. Stalin's statement." Several of the dispatches spoke of peaceful uses for atomic energy -- its application in peaceful pursuits for the good of the people, in the transformation of nature, in peaceful construction, and in increasing production. Frequent reference was also made to the atomic weapons control plan presented to the United Nations by the Soviet Union and to the proposed five-power peace pact. Stressed throughout was the perce theme and the idea that Stalin's announcement provides great new hopes for world peace. The general tone of the articles was that the Soviet Union has finally and conclusively broken the American monopoly over atomic weapons.

Only four dispatches made any mention of previous Soviet tests or experimentation, and one of these was only a vague reference. The latter was in a 10 October dispatch from Stockholm, which stated that: "Soviet scientists strive to use atomic energy for the gigantic peaceful projects in the transformation of nature. Now the world has once again heard that the Americans do not possess a monopoly on the manufacture of atomic weapons."

The other three were as follows: A report from Bucharest on 8 October commented that peace-loving people had been filled with boundless joy and hope upon learning from a Tass dispatch of 25 September 1949 that the Soviet Union possessed the secret of the atomic bomb. In Pravda, 13 October, a report from Prague stated that "back in 1949 the atomic blackmailers saw with horror that their atomic monopoly had become a thing of the past when it developed to the soviet Union also possessed atomic weapons." On 14 October a Tass dispatch from Peiping stated: "... we know that after 1947 the USA ceased to have a monopoly on the secret of producing the atomic bomb. One of the most important reasons why the American imperialists did not dare use the atomic bomb is the fact that they knew of the presence of atomic weapons in the camp of peace and democracy."

In connection with Stalin's statement, <u>Pravda Ukrainy</u>, 17 October, announced that the State Publishing House of Political Literature Ukrainian SSR had printed 200,000 copies of a leaflet in Ukrainian entitled: "I. V. Stalin. Reply to a <u>Pravda</u> Correspondent Concerning Atomic Weapons."

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Inasmuch as Kazakhstan, and in particular Semipalatinsk and East Kazakhstan oblasts, Kazakh SSR, has frequently been Lintioned as a possible location of Soviet atomic plants or testing grounds, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, the Russian-language republic newspaper, was surveyed for all of August, September, and October. The Kazakh-language republic paper, Sotsialistik Kazakstan, however, was covered only for the period 14 - 30 August; past observation had indicated that there most probably would be no significant difference between the Russian-language and native-language newspapers, and the present 17-day survey of Sotsialistik Kazakstan did not seem to prove any exception.

As far as direct reference to the bomb, <u>Kazakhstanskaya Pravda</u> followed the same pattern as <u>Pravda</u>: Stalin's statement appeared on 7 October, the day after <u>Pravda</u> carried the item, and was followed on 9, 10, 14, 16, and 17 October by Tass dispatches concerning foreign comments. After 17 October there was no further mention of the subject.

In regard to Semipalatinsk and East Kazakhstan oblasts, <u>Pravda</u> for the 3-month period contained no items at all datelined from or dealing principally with this area, and in the republic papers no reference to the bomb test itself or to any activities which might be connected with it was discerned, and no unusual articles noted. A listing was made, however, of every article originating in or concerned primarily with these oblasts, irrespective of subject, to show how many and what types of items appeared and whether the frequency of such items increased, decreased, or remained approximately the same. This information is presented below in condensed tabular form, but is available in 2stail in FDD if needed.

 $\underline{\underline{Sotsialistik}}$ Kazakstan: Only the major articles from this newspaper were recorded.

Subject	<u>14 -</u> Semi	19 Aug E Kaz	20 - Semi	26 Aug E Kaz	<u>27 -</u> Semi	30 Aug E Kaz
Harvest	3	-	1	1	2	_
Animal husbandry	-	-	_	-	1	-
Kolkhoz life	1	-	1	-	_	-
Industry, production, construction	-	1	. 1	_	_	
Ust'-Kamenogorsk Hydroelectric Station	-	-	_	1	-	
Education	1	-	-	-	_	_
World Peace Council Appeal	٠.	-	-	-	_	_
Party affairs	-	-	2	-	-	_
Government affairs	-	-	-	-	-	_
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	_	_
Total	5	1	5	2		-

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oject	1-5 A	Ang E Ka:	6-12 Sezi	Ang E Kar	13-1 Semi	9 Aug E Kar	. <u>)-2</u> Semi	1 Kax	27 Ang Semi	2 Sep 2 Kas	<u>Total</u>	
rest	1	-	5	1	2	1	3	-	*	2	19	
inal husbandry	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	6	
lkhos life	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	3	
dnstry, production, construction	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	6	
t Immenogorsk Nydroelectric Station	-	1	-	1	-	1 -	····	-	-	-	3	
ucation	-	-	-	. 1	1	-	1	1	1	-	5	
rld Pesce Council Appeal	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
rty affairs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	•	2	
warnment affairs	_	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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Subject	3-9 Se=1	Sep E Laz	10- Se=1	lb Sep E Lar	17-; Sezi	Sep 3 Kar	2 <u>}-</u> Se <u>=1</u>	Sep I Las	Total
Harvest	1	1	1	-	2	1	-	1	7
Arisal husbandry	2	-	-	-	••	_	1	1	h
Kolkhor life	-		-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Industry, production, construction	1	1	1	-	1	_	1	1	£
Vet'-Emenogorek Eydroelectric Station	-	_	-	-	-	2	-	_	2
Bincation	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
World Peace Council Appeal	2	-	3	-	-	1	2	2	10
Party affairs	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	3
Government affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	_	9
Total	9	5	7	<u> </u>	5	5	6	7	म्ड

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Subject Total Animal husbandry Ļ Kolkhos life Industry, production, construction Ust'-Kamenogorok Eydroeloctric Station Monation. Party affairs Government affairs 12 Total -2 Stalin statement and foreign comment

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These figures indicate no marked change in the attention devoted to Semi-palatinsk and East Kazakhstan oblasts as represente, by the number of items printed. The only clear trends are the decline in articles on agriculture from August to Sentember and September to October, and the considerable attention given to the World Fesce Council Appeal beginning in September and continuing through October.

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